(3) Comply with the provisions of §§ 1.1301 through 1.1319 of this chapter with regard to actions that may or will have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

[56 FR 19603, Apr. 29, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 32517, July 17, 1991; 57 FR 32450, July 22, 1992; 59 FR 59967, Nov. 21, 1994; 62 FR 15997, Apr. 3, 1996; 62 FR 18936, Apr. 17, 1997; 63 FR 32591, June 12, 1998; 63 FR 68971, Dec. 14, 1998]

§ 90.735 Station identification.

(a) Except for nationwide systems authorized in the 220–222 MHz band, station identification is required pursuant to § 90.425 of this part.

(b) Trunked systems shall employ an automatic device to transmit the call sign of the base station at 30 minute intervals. The identification shall be made on the lowest frequency in the base station trunked group assigned to the licensee. If this frequency is in use at the time identification is required, the identification may be made at the termination of the communication in progress on this frequency.

(c) Station identification may be by voice or International Morse Code. If the call sign is transmitted in International Morse Code, it must be at a rate of between 15 to 20 words per minute, and by means of tone modulation of the transmitter, with the tone frequency being between 800 and 1000 hertz.

(d) Digital transmissions may also be identified by digital transmission of the station call sign. A licensee that identifies its station in this manner must provide the Commission, upon its request, information (such as digital codes and algorithms) sufficient to decipher the data transmission to ascertain the call sign transmitted.

[56 FR 19603, Apr. 29, 1991, as amended at 62 FR 15997, Apr. 3, 1997]

§ 90.739 Number of systems authorized in a geographical area.

There is no limit on the number of licenses that may be authorized to a single licensee.

[62 FR 46214, Sept. 2, 1997]

§ 90.741 Urban areas for Phase I nationwide systems.

Licensees of Phase I nationwide systems must construct base stations, or fixed stations transmitting on frequencies in the 220–221 MHz band, in a minimum of 28 of the urban areas listed in the following Table within ten years of initial license grant. A base station, or fixed station, is considered to be within one of the listed urban areas if it is within 60 kilometers (37.3 miles) of the specified coordinates (coordinates are referenced to North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)).

TABLE

Urban area	North latitude	West longitude
New York, New York-Northeastern New Jersey	40°45′06.4″	73°59′37.5″
Los Angeles-Long Beach, California	34°03′15.0″	118°14′31.3″
Chicago, Illinois-Northwestern Indiana	41°52′28.1″	87°38′22.2″
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania/New Jersey	39°56′58.4″	75°09′19.6″
Detroit, Michigan	42°19′48.1″	83°02′56.7″
Boston, Massachusetts	42°21′24.4″	71°03′23.2″
San Francisco-Oakland, California	37°46′38.7″	122°24′43.9″
Washington, DC/Maryland/Virginia	38°53′51.4″	77°00′31.9″
Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas	32°47′09.5″	96°47′38.0″
Houston, Texas	29°45′26.8″	95°21′37.8″
St Louis, Missouri/Illinois	38°37′45.2″	90°12′22.4″
Miami, Florida	25°46′38.4″	80°11′31.2″
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	40°26′19.2″	79°59′59.2″
Baltimore, Maryland	39°17′26.4″	76°36′43.9″
Minneapolis-St Paul, Minnesota	44°58′56.9″	93°15′43.8″
Cleveland, Ohio	41°29′51.2″	81°41′49.5″
Atlanta, Georgia	33°45′10.4″	84°23′36.7″
San Diego, California	32°42′53.2″	117°09′24.1″
Denver, Colorado	39°44′58.0″	104°59′23.9″
Seattle-Everett, Washington	47°36′31.4″	122°20′16.5″
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	43°02′19.0″	87°54′15.3″
Tampa, Florida	27°56′59.1″	82°27′24.3″
Cincinnati, Ohio/Kentucky	39°06′07.2″	84°30′34.8″
Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas	39°04′56.0″	94°35′20.8″
Buffalo, New York	42°52′52.2″	78°52′20.1″

TABLE—Continued

Urban area	North latitude	West longitude
Phoenix, Arizona	33°27′12.2″	112°04′30.5″
San Jose, California	37°20′15.8″	121°53′27.8″
Indianapolis, Indiana	39°46′07.2″	86°09′46.0″
New Orleans, Louisiana	29°56′53.7″	90°04′10.3″
Portland, Oregon/Washington	45°31′05.4″	122°40′39.3″
Columbus, Ohio	39°57′47.2″	83°00′16.7″
Hartford, Connecticut	41°46′12.4″	72°40′47.3″
San Antonio, Texas	29°25′37.8″	98°29′07.1″
Rochester, New York	43°09′41.2″	77°36′20.0″
Sacramento, California	38°34′56.7″	121°29′44.8″
Memphis, Tennessee/Arkansas/Mississippi	35°08′46.3″	90°03′13.3″
Louisville, Kentucky/Indiana	38°14′47.3″	85°45′48.9″
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, RI/MA	41°49′32.4″	71°24′39.2″
Salt Lake City, Utah	40°45′22.8″	111°53′28.8″
Dayton, Ohio	39°45′32.2″	84°11′42.8″
Birmingham, Alabama	33°31′01.4″	86°48′36.0″
Bridgeport, Connecticut	41°10′49.3″	73°11′20.4″
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Virginia	36°51′10.5″	76°17′19.8″
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, New York	42°39′01.3″	73°44′59.4″
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	35°28′26.2″	97°31′05.1″
Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee	36°09′33.2″	86°46′55.0″
Toledo, Ohio/Michigan	41°39′14.2″	83°32′38.8″
New Haven, Connecticut	41°18′25.3″	72°55′28.4″
Honolulu, Hawaii	21°18′48.6″	157°51′50.1″
Jacksonville, Florida	30°19′44.9″	81°39′41.3″
Akron, Ohio	41°05′00.2″	81°30′43.4″
Syracuse, New York	43°03′04.2″	76°09′12.7″
Worcester, Massachusetts	42°15′37.3″	71°48′15.3″
Tulsa, Oklahoma	36°09′12.3″	95°59′35.0″
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA/NJ	40°36′11.4″	75°28′04.7″
Richmond, Virginia	37°32′15.5″	77°26′07.9″
Orlando, Florida	28°32′43.0″	81°22′37.3″
Charlotte, North Carolina	35°13′44.5″	80°50′44.3″
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, MA/CT	42°06′21.3″	72°35′30.3″
Grand Rapids, Michigan	42°58′03.1″	85°40′13.1″
Omaha, Nebraska/Iowa	41°15′42.0″	95°56′15.1″
Youngstown-Warren, Ohio	41°05′57.2″	80°39′01.3″
Greenville, South Carolina	34°50′50.4″	82°24′00.4″
Flint, Michigan	43°00′50.1″	83°41′32.8″
Wilmington, Delaware/New Jersey/Maryland	39°44′46.4″	75°32′49.7″
Raleigh-Durham/North Carolina	35°46′38.5″	78°38′20.0″
West Palm Beach, Florida	26°42′37.2″	80°03′06.1″
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, California	34°12′00.0″	119°11′03.4″
Fresno, California	36°44′11.8″	119°47′14.5″
Austin, Texas	30°16′09.8″	97°44′38.0″
Tucson, Arizona	32°13′15.3″	110°58′10.3″
Lansing, Michigan	42°44′01.1″	84°33′14.9″
Knoxville, Tennessee	35°57′39.3″	83°55′06.7″
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	30°26′58.7″	91°11′00.4″
El Paso, Texas	31°45′36.4″	106°29′13.0″
Tacoma, Washington	47°14′58.4″	122°26′19.4″
Mobile, Alabama	30°41′36.7″	88°02′33.0″
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	40°15′43.3″	76°52′57.9″
Albuquerque, New Mexico	35°05′01.2″	106°39′07.1″
Canton, Ohio	40°47′50.2″	81°22′36.4″
Chattanooga, Tennessee/Georgia	35°02′41.3″	85°18′31.8″
Wichita, Kansas	37°41′30.1″	97°20′17.2″
Charleston, South Carolina	32°46′35.6″	79°55′52.3″
San Juan, Puerto Rico	18°27′52.8″	66°06′58.6″
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Arkansas	34°44′42.3″	92°16′37.5″
Las Vegas, Nevada	36°10′19.9″	115°08′40.0″
Columbia, South Carolina	34°00′02.6″	81°01′59.3″
Fort Wayne, Indiana	41°04′21.2″	85°08′25.9″
Bakersfield, California	35°22′30.9″	119°01′19.4″
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA/IL	41°31′00.1″	90°35′00.5″
Shreveport, Louisiana	32°30′46.5″	93°44′58.6″
Des Moines, Iowa	41°35′14.0″	93°37′00.8″
Peoria, Illinois	40°41′42.1″	89°35′33.4″
Newport News-Hampton, Virginia	36°59′30.5″	76°25′58.8″
Jackson, Mississippi	32°17′56.5″	90°11′06.3″
Augusta, Georgia/South Carolina	33°28′20.5″	81°57′59.4″
Spokane, Washington	47°39′31.6″	117°25′36.8″

TABLE—Continued

Urban area	North latitude	West longitude
Corpus Christi, Texas	27°47′52.1″	97°23′46.0″
Madison, Wisconsin	43°04′23.0″	89°22′55.4″
Colorado Springs, Colorado	38°50′07.0″	104°49′17.9″

NOTE: The geographic coordinates are originally from the Department of Commerce publication of 1947: ''Air-line Distances Between Cities in the United States'' and from data supplied by the National Geodetic Survey and converted to the reference system of North American Datum 1983 using the National Geodetic Survey's NADCON program. The coordinates are determined by using the first city mentioned as the center of the urban area.

[63 FR 68971, Dec. 14, 1998]

§ 90.743 Renewal expectancy.

(a) All licensees seeking renewal of their authorizations at the end of their license term must file a renewal application in accordance with the provisions of §1.949 of this chapter. Licensees must demonstrate, in their application, that:

(1) They have provided ''substantial'' service during their past license term. ''Substantial'' service is defined in this rule as service that is sound, favorable, and substantially above a level of mediocre service that just might minimally warrant renewal; and

(2) They have substantially complied with applicable FCC rules, policies, and the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

(b) In order to establish its right to a renewal expectancy, a renewal applicant must submit a showing explaining why it should receive a renewal expectancy. At a minimum, this showing must include:

(1) A description of its current service in terms of geographic coverage and population served;

(2) For an EA, Regional, or nationwide licensee, an explanation of its record of expansion, including a timetable of the construction of new stations to meet changes in demand for service;

(3) A description of its investments in its system;

(4) Copies of all FCC orders finding the licensee to have violated the Communications Act or any FCC rule or policy; and

(5) A list of any pending proceedings that relate to any matter described in this paragraph.

(c) Phase I non-nationwide licensees have license terms of 10 years, and therefore must meet these requirements 10 years from the date of initial authorization in order to receive a renewal expectancy. Phase I nationwide licensees and all Phase II licensees have license terms of 10 years, and therefore must meet these requirements 10 years from the date of initial authorization in order to receive a renewal expectancy.

[62 FR 15997, Apr. 3, 1997, as amended at 70 FR 61062, Oct. 20, 2005]

§ 90.745 Phase I licensee service areas.

(a) A Phase I licensee's service area shall be defined by the predicted 38 dBu service contour of its authorized base station or fixed station transmitting on frequencies in the 220–221 MHz band at its initially authorized location or at the location authorized in accordance with §§90.751, 90.753, 90.755 and 90.757 if the licensee has sought modification of its license to relocate its initially authorized base station. The Phase I licensee's predicted 38 dBu service contour is calculated using the F(50,50) field strength chart for Channels 7–13 in §73.699 (Fig. 10) of this chapter, with a 9 dB correction factor for antenna height differential, and is based on the authorized effective radiated power (ERP) and antenna height-above-average-terrain of the licensee's base station or fixed station. Phase I licensees are permitted to add, remove, or modify transmitter sites within their existing service area without prior notification to the Commission so long as their predicted 38 dBu service contour is not expanded. The incumbent licensee must, however, notify the